Falconer, Robert Alexander — Miscellaneous drafts of speeches, reports memoranda, etc.; — 1919 - 1920

Sir,

I will you allow me to emphasise the importance of the work that Mr. J. H. McAlpine of Montreal is doing in trying to create better relations between Canada and the West Indies. British Guiana. It is inopportune at present to suggest closer political ties. We know too little of the W.I. to discuss this matter with profit, & they are too sensitive as to their own autonomy & have too great pride in their historic connection with Downing St the willingness now to turn their eyes to Ottawa.

But if we neglect them or refuse to go out of our way to cultivate their friendship they will before long drift permanently beyond the range of Canadian intercourse or influence. Today some of these islands are almost dependent economically upon the United States, and the trend of all their trade including that of British Guiana might easily & quickly be diverted thither: in which case it would not be long until there would be a struggle between old loyalties and new material interests. We know that Economic conditions have great influence upon political relationships. This is one of the dangers in the situation. But if Canada can bind the West Indies & British Guiana to herself by trade and personal intercourse their future relation to the Dominion or to Great Britain may be left to take care of itself.

The trade of the West Indies would be of great advantage to us, and they could with much profit purchase from us. These islands & British Guiana are in a certain sense — a Economic unit & of course lie strategically between North & South America. They are entirely tropical. Their chief products are sugar, cocoa, bananas, oranges, coco-nuts, coffee, tobacco, cotton, rubber & petroleum. They have no manufactures. They need our flour, ~~manufactured~~ produce, fish & the products of our factories & mills. Their trade & population are both growing rapidly. Take Trinidad. It has now a population of over 350,000. In 1915 it exported over 50,000 tons of sugar worth a million pounds sterling; 24,500 tons of Cocoa worth two million pounds sterling

The soil ~~natural resources~~ of these islands of British Guiana ~~are~~ is so rich & their natural resources so abundant & various that ~~they~~ they will develope rapidly in output & wealth under ~~the~~ scientific management & direction.

~~How~~ the ~~Economic~~ Social status of the population is rising rapidly ~~In the~~ In the largest islands there are good schools, some of the best being the equal of any in Canada, & the professions are occupied by men who have been educated for the most part in Great Britain and there is an influential circle chiefly of English gentlemen in the highest official positions. Moreover the relation between the white & coloured portions of the communities are very different from what prevails in the United States.

~~Islands~~ With such a history, much of which they share with us, with such a bright Economic with such a vigorous, varied & growing population, ~~with such~~ it seems that the West Indies & British Guiana should become better known to us. It will be to our advantage to cultivate their friendship, & if we are generous to them in our trade we shall find that we shall have made good neighbours whose good will we can retain without any wasting because each so largely ~~supplements~~ complements the other has to offer.

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and in 1917 nearly 50,000,000 Imperial gallons of crude oil. British Guiana, as large in area as Great Britain, has only been touched on a fringe & is full of possibilities, & Jamaica has for a Generation been doing a thriving fruit trade with the United States. Under Scientific management the future of these countries with their fertile soil & natural resources is bound to be prosperous. Moreover the social status of the people is moving rapidly. In the largest Islands, (British Guiana & Barbados) there are good Schools, some of the best being the Equal of any in Canada; the professions are occupied by men who as a rule have been educated in Great Britain, and in the different parishes there is an influential class of the leading merchants & chief officials are English gentlemen; and in general the relations between White & Coloured in different ranks of society are very different from those in the United States.

With such a history, much of which they share in common, with such a vigorous, varied & growing population & with such a bright economic future the British West Indies & British Guiana should become better known to us. It will be to our advantage to cultivate their friendship, & to our interest to be generous to them in trade. We may without difficulty win their good-will and retain it, because we are not in any sense rivals, but the one supplies what the other lacks. It would be good policy for the Dominion & the Canadian Boards of Trade to direct the attention of the Canadian people to these very interesting & near neighbours of ours as they are patriotic & loyal & romantic & of great natural beauty & so romantic in their history.

R A F

Will you allow me to emphasise the importance of the work that Mr. Macaulay of Montreal is doing in creating in Canada an atmosphere which will bring this Country and the West Indies into closer relations. Very few Canadians realise how large are the possible openings for trade between these two sections of the Empire, and how closely situated the United States and the West Indies may drift out of the range of Canadian intercourse.

At present this is inopportune for detailing or suggesting closer political relationships. We know too little of the West Indies to discuss this matter with profit, & the West Indies are too sensitive of their own autonomy & have too great a pride in their historic connection with Downing Street to be willing just now to turn their eyes to Ottawa.

But Economic conditions have great influence upon political relationships and as the former change the latter in time insensibly become modified. This is one of the elements of danger in the situation. If these islands become economically dependent upon the United States the time will come when there will be a struggle between old loyalties & new material interests. Here is the opportunity for Canada. Let us bind the West Indies to us by mutual interests of trade & personal intercourse, and their future relation to Britain or to this Dominion may be left to take care of itself.

And such Economic intercourse is to their advantage as well as to our own. We are complementary in our productions, not in any sense rivals. The British West Indies & British Guiana form in a certain sense an Economic unit, & of course they are strategically placed between North & South America. They are entirely tropical. Their products are chiefly sugar, cacao, fruit, coffee, coco-nuts, & Trinidad is rich in petroleum. They need many things. About sugar there is little. There is little or no manufacture. They need our flour, manufactures, fish. And their products are very rich & increasing in value. Take Trinidad as an example. In 1915 there were exported over 50,000 tons of sugar worth £1,000,000; 24,150 tons of cocoa worth £2000,000, & in 1917 nearly 50,000,000 Imperial Gallons of crude oil. British Guiana, as large in area as Great Britain is only at the beginning of its development & Jamaica of course has for generations been doing a thriving trade in fruit with the United States.

33a

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR SOLDIER STUDENTS.

Now that the campaign for raising the funds for the University War Memorial is about to be resumed it is important that the Alumni should have a clear idea of the objects of this memorial. Little need be said at present as to the physical memorial which will be erected at a cost less than $200,000. The larger part of the fund, some $300,000, is to be devoted to scholarships and a lectureship, the lectureship being intended to deal with aspects of the great war. The scholarships will be devoted to the support of students who have been soldiers, and in succeeding years to their children or near relatives. These scholarships will serve a most important purpose and will help in the coming years not only to express our continued gratitude to those who sacrificed so much for us, but to bring to the University some who might otherwise find it difficult to secure a university training. In some measure the gaps made by those who have fallen will be, if not filled, as they can never be, yet partly compensated for.

It is intended that some of these scholarships shall be general and others applied to particular localities. Any community or individual, for example, that raises enough money to institute a scholarship will have a right to have it awarded to a candidate fromtheir own community who fulfils the general conditions. Thus counties and cities may raise one or more scholarships and for many years have help given to those who belong to their own district so that they may study in the University of Toronto. A condition that the committee has paid down is that a percentage of the money raised in any locality shall go to the general fund out of which the general scholarships are to be maintained and from which the physical memorial is to be erected. Of course every section of the community will desire that the names of its fallen heroes shall be recorded on this memorial and therefore would be willing to contribute to it. There are also districts of the Province in which it may be difficult to raise sufficient money to endow a scholarship; therefore there must be a general fund from which help may be given to students coming from these districts.

A scholarship should not be less in value than $200 a year, which would mean that if one candidate is to receive a scholarship every year there will be four always running for candidates in each year of the four years' course, so that an outlay of $800 a year would be necessary for such an annual scholarship. From this it may be seen what capital sum would be required in order to supply this income every year. If it were decided that these scholarships were to be awarded for a period of years, say fifteen or twenty-five, the amount of capital would not be quite as large as that necessary if they were to be made perpetual.

The conditions required in addition to those of having served in the war or of being a close relative of one who has served are that a certain standard of scholarship would be required to prove that the candidate is likely to profit by a course in the University and if there were several candidates in the community the scholarship should be awarded on the basis of merit.

The Alumni of Varsity have now the opportunity of performing a sacred duty and rendering a great service at one and the same time. The sacred duty is to share in the privilege of honouring and perpetuating the memory of Varsity men and women who fell in the war. The great service is to enable those who served or their near relatives to secure advantages that will make them better citizens in their country. The Executive Committee desire to give the Alumni everywhere all possible opportunity to act freely in supporting generously the sacred cause and in standing loyally behind their Alma Mater.

The University of Chicago has received one gift of two and a half million dollars from one man, La Verne N. Noyes, to be used for the benefit of soldiers and sailors of the United States and their descendants. This is but one of many donations to other Universities in recognition of the sacrifices of college men and women, whose response to the call to arms was not surpassed in alacrity by any body or class of citizen in any of the allied countries. But no University in America has a record of service that surpasses that of the University of Toronto.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO ALUMNI WAR MEMORIAL FUND.

Shortly after the armistice was declared graduates of the University of Toronto took steps to raise a War Memorial Fund for the purpose of commemorating those graduates and undergraduates of whom nearly 6000 served and over 600 fell in the Great War. Their names and sacrifice must ever be held in remembrance in the University. The project was soon paid before a meeting of the Alumni and received cordial endorsation. After much discussion it was decided that the Memorial should be twofold - a visible one, such as a tower-gate so constructed as to make prominent the names recorded on it to all passersby, and a series of scholarships for the soldier-students or their dependents, together with a lectureship for dealing with questions connected with the Great War. Many returned men will find much difficulty in securing an education, and many more in providing the best education for their children or dependents. The purpose of the Scholarships is to make possible for many who have deserved well of us the education that the University of Toronto offers.

It is intended that these Scholarships, which should have an annual value of not less than two or if possible three hundred dollars, shall be provided partly from a general fund, partly by the county alumni organisations, which would thus be helping the soldiers and their dependents within their own county. The local interest would thereby be maintained in those who profit by the scholarships. The General Fund will be dispensed for those who cannot be brought under any county organisation.

In the meantime the Alumni Executive are being asked by returned soldiers for loans. Many such students find themselves without funds to carry on, and are unable to take a year off to earn enough, after they have already spent three or four years at the war. They have no promise of any support from the Dominion Government, and the Alumni Executive have therefore been granting small loans without interest. In this way they are putting into effect the real purpose of one part of the Memorial Fund.

Two of the three men's residences.

Of these two residences one was given by Mr. and Mrs. E.C. Whitney of Ottawa and the other by a number of gentlemen not in the University. A residence trust to which these gifts were made undertook the erection of the residences and when completed handed them over to the University.

Household Science Building.

This beautifully equipped building was the gift of Mrs. Massey Treble. It contains laboratories most completely equipped for the regular work of Household Science together with a swimming tank and gymnasium, the use of which is allowed to all the women students in the University.

Most of the contents of the Royal Ontario Museum.

It is impossible to estimate the extent of these gifts; suffice it to say that they are so large and the money has been so well expended that this Museum is to-day one of the best on the continent.

Hart House.

Hart House is unique in its design and its appointments. It certainly ranks as one of the finest academic buildings on this continent.

Connaught Antitoxin Laboratories.

Colonel A. E. Goodernam presented the University with a farm of fifty-eight acres and erected thoroughly up-to-date laboratories and stables in which animals are kept from which sera, vaccine and other biological products are drawn. Then are then refined in the Laboratories of the University and are distributed free by the Government to the Province.

Gift of $60,000 by the graduates towards Convocation Hall.

Private donations for the erection of the Toronto General Hospital amounted to two and a half millions.

Sir John Eaton's gift of the Chair in Medicine.

Mrs. R. D. Warren paid the salary of the Director of Social Service for 4 years.

Sir Edmund Osler, Sir Joseph Flavelle, Colonel R. W. Leonard have given $200 a year for four years for graduate scholarships.

Medical Research Fund guaranteeing an income of $20,000 a year.

American Alumni gave a graduate fellowship for two years.

The following bequests:

$1000 from Mrs. Palmer to institute a scholarship.

$25,000 from the H. C. Walker estate for a men's residence,

Prize in French from Professor Squair.
Prize in Household Science from Dr. G. A. Reeve.
Mickle bequest of $50,000.
$10,000 for Scholarships in memory of the late Colonel John McCrae.
$1000 for G. H. D. Cockburn Scholarship.
$800 to establish the Alexander Edwin Hamilton Library Fund.
$2000 from T. S. Porter, Esq. for Scholarships.
$1000 from George Booth, Esq. for Scholarship.

502

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
Registration

	1914-15	1918-19
University of Toronto	416	197
Faculty of Arts:		
University College	964	741
Victoria College	528	312
Trinity College	134	84
St. Michael's College	119	163
Faculty of Medicine	660	819
Faculty of Applied Science	563	323
Faculty of Education	412	391
Faculty of Household Science	56	(now in Arts)
Faculty of Forestry	48	12
Department of Social Service	293	255
Summer Session	243	
Registered twice	48	
	4128	3297

SCHEDULE 2.

Specific Endowment Funds (Scholarships, Prizes, Etc.)

Blake Matriculation	$30,198 72	
Ellen Mickle Fellowship	25,369 28	
Charles Mickle Fellowship	25,369 27	
Mackenzie Memorial	18,684 60	
McCharles Bequest	12,072 59	
James H. Richardson Research Fellowship	10,000 00	
Starr Bequest	6,211 21	
Pearson Kirkman Marfleet Lectureship	6,100 00	
George Brown, Medical Science	5,391 72	
Young Memorial	4,271 67	
Blake, Science and Moderns	3,750 00	
Fulton Bequest	3,351 30	
George A. Peters Scholarship	3,000 00	
Porter, University Schools	3,000 00	
Mary Mulock, Classics	2,838 74	
Gibson, Matriculation	2,645 00	
A. A. A. S. Scholarship, Physics	2,350 00	
John Macdonald, Philosophy	2,080 00	
All Souls Historical Essay Prize	2,025 00	
Moss, Classics	2,000 00	
Milliam Mulock, Classics and Mathematics	2,000 00	
Daniel Wilson, Natural Science	2,000 00	
Sundry Graduate Fellowships	1,625 00	
Bankers', Political Science	1,200 00	
George Brown, Modern Languages	1,128 34	
Balmer, Science	1,100 00	
Quebec Bonne Entente Prize	1,100 00	
G. R. R. Cockburn, Greek	1.050 00	
Booth, University Schools	1,020 00	
William Ramsay, Political Economy	1,009 42	
Julius Rossin, German	1,000 00	
Prince of Wales, General Proficiency	950 00	
Anna Howe Reeve Prize	650 00	
Chappell Prize	542 17	
Flavelle Travelling Fellowship	500 00	
Lyle Medal	381 12	
Squair French Prose Prize	270 00	
R. A. Reeve Scholarship	250 00	
Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company Scholarship	130 00	
Board of Trade, Commerce and Finance	83 00	
Reading Camp Association Prize	50 00	
Ledger balances on 30 June, 1919		$188,648 15

SCHEDULE 4*a*.

Trust Funds.

King Alfred Millenary Fund (Library)	$11,905 57	
Phillips Stewart Bequest (Library)	1,652 38	
John Squair French Library Fund	1,174 50	
Alexander Edwin Hamilton Library Fund	880 00	
University Studies	3,886 32	
E. C. Walker Bequest (Residences)	27,591 34	
University Base Hospital Fund	26,874 42	
Fulford Estate Donation (Base Hospital)	1,886 67	
Massey Treble Bequest, Household Science	2,753 76	
Mary A. Simpson Bequest (not allocated)	1,415 31	
R. A. Reeve Bequest (not allocated)	2,000 00	
Medical Research Fund (subscriptions)	20,047 30	
Dental Research Fund (subscriptions)	659 98	
Physiotherapy Fund	964 72	
Ontario Archæology Special Fund	485 00	
McCormick Fund, Social Service Department	1,611 85	
Microscopes Fund, Pathology	2,400 00	
Special Investigations Fund, Pathology	1,192 50	
John Langton Memorial	30 00	
University Schools Memorial	844 00	
Sundry Security Deposits:		
Men's Residences	1,495 00	
Women's Residences	875 00	
Keys	70 00	
R. J. Hamilton	2,000 00	
		$114,695 62

Gifts to the University of Toronto.

In recent years the following gifts have been made to the University.

Two of the three men's residences.

Of these two residences one was given by Mr. and Mrs. E.C. Whitney of Ottawa and the other by a number of gentlemen not in the University. A residence trust to which these gifts were made undertook the erection of the residences and when completed handed them over to the University.

Household Science Building.

This beautifully equipped building was the gift of Mrs. Massey Treble. It contains laboratories most completely ~~equipped~~ furnished for the regular work of Household Science together with a swimming tank and gymnasium, the use of which is allowed to all the women students in the University. The cost was nearly half a million

Most of the contents of the Royal Ontario Museum.

It is impossible to estimate the extent of these gifts; suffice it to say that they are so large and the money has been so well expended that this Museum is to-day one of the best on the continent.

Hart House.

Hart House is unique in its design and its appointments. It certainly ranks as one of the finest academic buildings on this continent.

Connaught Antitoxin Laboratories.

Colonel A. E. Gooderham presented the University with a farm of fifty-eight acres and erected thoroughly up-to-date laboratories and stables in which animals are kept from which sera, vaccine and other biological products are drawn. Then are then refined in the Laboratories of the University and are distributed free by the Government to the Province. (Valued ~~them~~ at $75,000.)

Gift of $60,000 by the graduates towards Convocation Hall.

Private donations for the erection of the Toronto General Hospital amounted to two and a half millions.

Sir John Eaton's gift of the ~~Chair~~ Department in Medicine.

Mrs. H. D. Warren paid the salary of the Director of Social Service for 4 years.

Sir Edmund Osler, Sir Joseph Flavelle, Colonel R. W. Leonard have given $500 a year for four years for graduate ~~scholarships.~~ Fellowships

Medical Research Fund ~~guaranteeing~~ an income of $20,000 a year for 5 years

American Alumni gave a graduate fellowship for two years.

The following bequests have been made

$1000 from Mrs. Balmer to institute a scholarship.

$25,000 from the E. C. Walker estate for ~~a men's~~ residences

$10,000 for James H. Richardson Research Fellowships in Anatomy

Prize in French from Professor Squair.

Prize in Household Science from Dr. R. A. Reeve.

A ~~Mickle~~ bequest of $50,000. from the late Dr Julius Mickle for fellowships and Prize in Medicine

$10,000 for Scholarships in memory of the late Colonel John McCrae.

$1000 for G. R. R. Cockburn Scholarship.

$800 to establish the Alexander Edwin Hamilton Library Fund.

3,000 — $2000 from T. M. Porter, Esq. for Scholarships.

$1000 from George Booth, Esq. for Scholarship.

$2000 from Miss McCormick for Library of Social Service Dept.

$1000 each in ~~1918-19~~ 1917-18 from Sir Edmund Osler and Sir Joseph Flavelle for Research in Pathology. (Osler 17; 18; 19 — Flavelle 1917)

1700 — $1000 from Canadian Oral Prophylactic Association for Research in Dentistry.

Scholarships in History from Mr. Justice Riddell and the late W. D. Matthews.

"That in the interests of the nation and education it is urgently necessary that as soon as possible after the termination of the war a central organisation be established representing the entire system of Canadian education viewed as a whole. That this central and national organisation should furnish information and assistance to teachers and school officials in all types of schools in all of the provincial systems and should assist in the development of public interest in educational questions as is done by a national bureau of education in a federal system. Also that it should represent the national interest in all of those branches and departments of education which most vitally affect the public welfare from the Dominion standpoint, for example: Child welfare, Education of Immigrants, Agricultural and Technical Education, Physical Training, Health Education and Moral Education in Relation to Citizenship. That since the national responsibilities and opportunities of Canadian Schools are now very great and may be expected to increase it is our duty to emphasise at this time the corresponding educational responsibilities and opportunities of the Canadian Nation and Government and that to this end the conference undertake to communicate with other educational organisations interested in the same general subject."

Resolved that Sir Robert Falconer, President Taylor, Chancellor Jones, Major Tait, Mr. Moore, and President MacLean, be a committee to arrange for a joint meeting of members of the conference with representatives of the G.W.V.A., The Dominion Trades

and Labour Congress and of Provincial Departments of Education to discuss this subject.

FORM 1 T.W. 387

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

GREAT NORTH WEST TELEGRAPH AND CABLE TELEGRAM

MESSAGE

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Letter	Blue
Message	Nite
Letter	N L

...of these three symbols ...after the check (number of ...is is a day message. Other... ...racter is indicated by the ...aring after the check.

Z.A. LASH, PRESIDENT — HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. — GEO. D. PERRY, GENERAL MANAGER

RECEIVED AT Main Office, Scott and Wellington Streets, Toronto, Ont. Telephone Adelaide 5300

54 H IZ 18 COLLECT

HUNTSVILLE ONTARIO JULY 18TH/1919

MISS PATTERSON

2336 PRESIDENTS OFFICE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO ONTARIO

PLEASE SEND SIR ROBERT BORDEN COMPLETE EXTRACT FROM REGULATIONS AS TO GRANTS FOR STUDENTS SOLDIERS IN AUSTRALIA

R E FALCONER

812PM

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MEMORANDUM

ON

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

FOR

RETURNED MEN

June 7th, 1919.

To the Right Honourable Sir Robert Borden, G.C.M.G., Prime Minister of Canada.

Sir:

At a meeting of the Conference of the Universities of Canada held in Ottawa on Friday, May 23rd, 1919, the undersigned were appointed a committee to lay before you the unanimous and earnest petition of the Conference that your Government should grant financial assistance to those soldiers who having served overseas desire to resume and continue their education and prove their capability for doing so.

We will endeavour to set forth the facts and reasons upon which this petition is based. It is well known to you that the voluntary enlistment from the educational institutions of the Dominion was very large. In some Faculties the attendance was reduced to one-fifth of what it was before the war, and the losses by death have been so heavy that in the not distant future there will be a shortage of men in those walks of life which depend upon superior education. The welfare of the country therefore demands that as many as possible of our returned soldiers should be induced to complete their interrupted education and to receive as high a grade of training as is within their reach. It is through education that Canada will hold the place in the world that the intelligence and valour of her sons have won for her. Competition will be keen, but we need not fear it if we develop the natural ability of our people. Our greatest danger in this respect will be that too few instead of too many of our soldiers will seek an education, the loss of several years overseas having created an impatience on the part of many to earn a livelihood as soon as possible.

An objection has been raised that our request involves class legislation. We fail to see the force of this objection. Education is surely not the prerogative of any class or section of the people. As for the highest grades of education, in no country is a university career more widely open and more fully entered upon by young men and women from every social class than in Canada. Students come from the farm, from the home of the artisan, business man, clergyman, teacher, doctor, lawyer; and it is safe to say that taking the Dominion as a whole more than one-half of the students have to earn enough to help themselves through college. This last fact makes the case of the returned soldier particularly hard, for many a boy had just left school with enough money to put himself through the first year or two of a university career, or was in the middle of his course with barely enough to make ends meet. When the war came these students in the university centres, which were so active in recruiting, heard the loud call of duty and enlisted without a thought of their future. They have therefore lost not only the years of war, but the wherewithal to support themselves when they come back. It would be a poor return that the country would make were she to refuse to help such men and thus demand the further and uncalled for sacrifice of abandoning their desired career.

Such action on the part of the Government would not, it seems to us, involve that financial help should also be granted to returned soldiers in trade or business. The man who is being educated is on an entirely different basis because during the period of his education he must spend instead of earn. For several years there would be an outflow instead of an income. Even when his education is completed the ex-soldier will be unable for some time to earn more than a meagre living. Indeed any register of university graduates will show that the vast majority of them hold positions that bring in only a moderate income. We believe that to give an education to those who desire it and can profit by it is the best kind of repatriation, for it means a saving for the country of the services of men for those callings in which they can be of most advantage both to themselves and to the country. What is spent upon education brings large returns in manhood. Education is the strength of a democracy.

Moreover, we can point in support of our petition to what is being done in Britain. The Government is setting aside an immense sum for the higher education of the soldier and that with the fullest concurrence of the Labour Party. So generous is Britain that she is educating at public cost young Canadians who have been in the British service. We know of several who returning home and finding no financial help here have gone back to Britain to be educated at the expense of the British taxpayer. That this should have happened is not creditable to Canada.

In Australia also the Government has taken the following action: (1) Where an applicant for assistance produces evidence to the satisfaction of the State Board that he had, prior to enlistment, entered or intended to enter upon a university course or other course of professional training, the State Board may grant to the applicant assistance.

Provided that an applicant who had not before enlistment entered upon such a course shall only be granted assistance if—(a) He is not more than 30 years of age at the date of his application, and (b) He applies for the assistance within six months after his discharge.

(2) Where the State Board is satisfied that assistance should be granted the State Board may, if it approves of the course selected:

(a) Pay by way of gift from time to time the fees payable in connection with the course.

(b) Grant to the applicant, by way of loan, such sum as is necessary to purchase the books instruments, and other articles required by him in connection with his course.

(c) Pay to the applicant by way of gift such allowance as will insure him a weekly income (inclusive of his own pension) of 42s. for one academic year, including the period ordinarily required to enable him to attend the qualifying examination for that year.

(d) Pay to the applicant by way of loan such allowance as will insure to him a weekly income (inclusive of pension) of 42s. for each subsequent academic year of his course, including the period ordinarily required to enable him to attend the qualifying examination for that year.

Provided that no allowance shall be paid under this regulation during the period between the termination of one academic year and the commencement of the next, except for such periods as the attendance of the applicant at the University or other institution is compulsory.

(3) The applicant shall give personal security for the re-payment of the amounts granted under paragraphs (b) and (d) of the last preceding sub-regulation.

(4) The continuance of the granting of the assistance provided by sub-regulation (2) shall be subject to the receipt from time to time by the State Board from the University or other institution of a report that the applicant is making satisfactory progress with his studies.

Canada surely will not lag behind Britain and Australia in this matter.

Our proposal is that the Government should grant every returned soldier who can prove his need and his capability, maintenance and fees for at least one year. The sum of at least $350 would be required for subsistence, and at the highest the fees should not average more than $150. In view of the fact that there are probably at least 1000 returned soldiers now in the higher educational institutions of Canada and about the same number undergoing instruction either in the Khaki University or in British Universities, it is probable that not less than 2500 or 3000 may be expected to seek an education next winter in our Canadian institutions. The amount therefore that may be required for carrying out this scheme should be placed at $1,500,000.

The machinery for putting the proposal into operation would in our opinion not be elaborate. The Government might deal directly with the Universities as regards the students who wish to take a university career and with the Provincial Departments of Education as regards those who wish to take a training in Technical or High Schools of the Provinces.

It is to be observed that in making this petition the Universities are not putting forward any request for financial relief on their own behalf. Already extra classes of all grades have been instituted for returned soldiers at large expense of which the fees will meet but a fraction. But by reason of their deep conviction of the necessity of educating the soldier the Universities have assumed this heavy burden in addition to those that the war has already laid upon them. They can therefore with good conscience ask that the Dominion Government should make it possible for all capable returned soldiers who desire to do so to take advantage of the opportunities which they afford.

Concurred in by W. A. R. KERR, of the University of Alberta.
J. J. TOMPKINS, of the University of St. Francis Xavier.
JOSEPH SIROIS, of Laval University.
R. F. RUTTAN, of McGill University.

All of which is respectfully submitted on behalf of the Committee.

R. A. Falconer

Chairman.

383

November 27th, 1919

To the Students of the
University of Toronto.

I wish to bring to the attention of the students of the University the fact that an award will be made this autumn of a Rhodes Scholarship to students from the Universities of the Province of Ontario. Applications should be made to Mr. J. M. Macdonnell, 62 Heath Street, not later than Monday, December 1st. No application will be received after that date. The Committee through whom the award is made has been appointed by the Rhodes Trustees and Mr. Macdonnell is the Secretary.

Yours sincerely,

President.

375

March 12th, 1920

To the Students of the University of Toronto,

The end of another academic year is almost in sight. At least the change that means the closing phase is felt by everyone. The session has been in many respects very difficult. About twelve hundred of our returned soldiers have been adjusting themselves once again after their hard experiences to the concentration of study for which they had lost the habit. But they have done so on the whole with gratifying success. We have also shared with the rest of the world in the difficulties that the reaction from the war has brought. The final years which formerly passed on traditions have been small and sickness made inroads on the time and strength of many. But we have good reason for much congratulation as we look back over this winter. I hope that the examinations will show that intellectually we have done well and to all students I wish to extend the good-will of the University. We are all working together I hope for the common end to make a better and happier Canada.

Yours sincerely,

President.

562

University of Toronto

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

March 12th, 1920

By the authority of the Board of Governors I write to correct if possible a wrong impression that has been created by the publication of unauthorised extracts from a report made to the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Toronto concerning the development of that Faculty. The report was prepared for the use of the Faculty and had not yet been laid before the Board of Governors. It outlined what the Faculty of Medicine regards as being a desirable policy to be attained ~~in the not very distant future~~ within a reasonable period, and it was drawn up in order that the Faculty might be able to present as fully considered a view as possible of the future of this Faculty when Dr. Vincent and Dr. Pearce, the representatives of the Rockefeller Foundation would visit ~~this~~ the University. Dr. Vincent had announced to the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine that Mr. Rockefeller had written to the Trustees of the Foundation that he would be glad if they would offer five million dollars for the development of medical education in the Dominion of Canada, and in view of this offer he with another representative of the Foundation would visit this University ~~along with~~ and others ~~Universities~~ of the Dominion of Toronto. ~~This~~ The University has presented no request whatever to the Trustees of the Rockefeller Foundation, nor was ~~this~~ the report intended to be so interpreted. It is a matter for deep regret that ~~by its publication~~ an impression may have been made that this University has been so unmindful of the needs of the rest of the Dominion as to seem to wish to secure an undue share of the gift which ~~has been~~ unsolicited by ~~this~~ the Dominion or by this University, ~~but~~ has been generously offered by the Trustees of the Rockefeller Foundation.

Yours sincerely,

President.